The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5996 — 第五千九百九十六號 — 光緒丁丑年正月初一日 — HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1877. — 禮拜二 — 英二月十三號 — 香港 — [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

February 11, TALISMAN, French man-of-war, Commander M. St. Hilaire, from Tonquin.

February 12, GLENROY, British str., 1,370, A. H. Taylor, Amoy 11th Feb., Tea.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

February 12, WILLIAM TURNER, British bk., 481, Vanderford, Nagasaki 3rd Feb., Coals and General.—CHINESE.

February 12, LOMBARDY, British str., 1,726, W. B. Hall, Shanghai 9th Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

February 12, PAOTAH, Chinese steamer, 870, Patterson, from Canton.—C. M. S. N. Co.

February 12, NAMOA, British str., 862, G. Westoby, Bangkok 4th February, Rice.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

February 12, WESTERN BELLE, Amer. bark, 1,135, H. E. Fish, Cardiff 20th Sept., Coals.—ORDER.

February 12, KILLARNEY, British str., 1,060, H. O'Neill, Saigon 8th February, Rice.—ORDER.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 12TH.

Bonita, German schooner, for Tientsin.
Hansa, German bark, for London.
Uzziah, British schooner, for Haiphong.

Departures.

February 12, CHRISTIAN, German sch., for Tientsin.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Lombardy*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Dr. H. Winn, Messrs. E. Tobin and servant, F. D. Bush and servant, A. André and servant, G. W. Coutts, M. E. Sassoon and servant, J. Eggermont, and L. Fisher, and 23 Chinese. For Singapore.—Mr. A. Crossley. For Venice.—Messrs. R. H. Simonds and E. Peel. For Southampton.—Mr. W. S. Lockhart.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Bangkok:—
40 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Menzaleh*, str., for Yokohama:—
Messrs. Isaac Urmenrah, Petit, Konniesi, Souza, and Boinrod.
Per *Tigre*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. McLeavy Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Messrs. Rowley Miller, Dalrymple, Müller, Davie, and Rousseau.

TO DEPART.

Per *Uzziah*, for Haiphong:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Bonita*, for Tientsin:—
6 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Glenroy* reports left Amoy on 11th February, and had fine weather with strong breeze and showers.

The British bark *William Turner* reports left Nagasaki on 3rd February, and had strong breezes and thick weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Killarney* reports left Saigon on 8th February, and had fine weather until 24 hours from this, when experienced heavy gales and high sea.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Bangkok on 4th February at 10.30 a.m., and had light Southerly winds and fine weather down the Gulf of Siam. Rounded Pulo Obi on the 6th at noon. Had light variable winds and fine weather up till Saturday, the 10th; then experienced strong gale from the N.N.E. and heavy head sea to port.

The American bark *Western Belle* reports left Cardiff on 20th September. On 8th and 9th December when in lat. 42.40 S. and long. 67.00 East, experienced heavy N.W. gale, during which lost chief officer overboard, several of crew disabled, cabin's stove in, &c. On 17th January, spoke the German bark *Christine*, from Cardiff for Shanghai. On same date, saw the German bark *A. T. Stallknecht*, from Cardiff, for Hongkong.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
1, Foochow, British str., from Hongkong.
2, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
2, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
3, Albatros, German bark, from Bangkok.
3, Olympia, German str., from Hongkong.
4, Yesso, British steamer, from Amoy.
6, Fei-hoo, Chinese gunboat, from Amoy.
7, Swatow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
February— DEPARTURES.
1, Yesso, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
2, Rubicon, German schooner, for Takao.
2, Hailoong, British str., for Coast Ports.
3, Douglas, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
5, Norna, British steamer, for Hongkong.
6, Olympia, German steamer, for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.
31, Hirado, Amirica steamer, from Hankow.
31, Inverness, British bark, from Newcastle.
31, John Potts, British bark, from Nagasaki.
31, Hunying, British steamer, from Hankow.
February—
3, Saikio Maru, Japan. str., from Nagasaki.
5, Paukong, British steamer, from Hankow.
5, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5, Yehsin, Chinese steamer, from Chefoo.
5, Stentor, British steamer, from Liverpool.
5, Rita, Spanish steamer, from Amoy.
6, Lulu, British schooner, from Foochow.
6, Eaglet, British bark, from Nagasaki.
6, Szechuen, American str., from Hankow.
6, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
January— DEPARTURES.
31, Shanghai, British steamer, for Kiukiang.
31, Rebecca, American bark, for Takao.
February—
1, Rio Loge, British sch., for Hongkong.
1, Ta-yew-fung, British str., for Hankow.
1, Gordon Castle, British str., for London.
1, Braemar Castle, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
2, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
2, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
2, F. Nightingale, Brit. bark, for Foochow.
3, Hermine, German bark, for Chefoo.
3, Achilles, British steamer, for London.
3, Glenroy, British steamer, for London.
3, Johanna & Willem, Dut. str., for Amoy.
4, Nanking, American str., for Hankow.
4, Minna, German bark, for London.
6, Paokong, British steamer, for Hankow.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.
24, C. of Peking, Am. str., from S. Francisco.
25, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
27, Egeria, British steamer, from London.
28, Sunda, British steamer, from Hongkong.
28, Coolnakyle, British ship, from London.
29, Sunbeam, Royal yacht, from Cowes.
January— DEPARTURES.
23, City of Tokio, Am. str., for San Francisco.
23, Malacca, British steamer, for Hongkong.
24, C. L. Pearson, Amer. bark, for New York.
25, C. of Peking, Amer. str., for Hongkong.
26, Saikio Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
28, W. G. Patton, American sch., for Amoy.

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Re-established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, and have taken over the Business of Messrs. EBELL & Co. at this Port, and the combined establishments will be carried on under the Firm and Style of MILISCH & Co.

C. MILISCH.

2m 49 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. G. EBELL has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in my FIRM at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

1m 108 Swatow-Hoihow, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. CORDES' INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM CEASED on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

27d 269 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANGKEN'S INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM CEASED on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

21d 242 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Acting Chief Manager*,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.

227 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
201 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

A CARD.

P. F. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAKAO and TAIWANFOO.

3m 1856 Takao, November, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

338 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Central Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

For Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.

1976 Hongkong, 12th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 513 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

STORAGE.

GOODS received on Storage in Four Spacious Granite Godowns, marked A, of about One Thousand Tons Capacity, at Praya East, at Three-and-a-half Cents a Month per Ton. Also TWO GODOWNS to LET at a Reasonable Price. Apply to

TANG LOK,
of TANG YUEN CHONG.

1m 251 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Macao, visits Hongkong FOUR DAYS A WEEK, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING. Letters can be addressed, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE ORIENTAL ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORY.

Having purchase the above Business, I am now prepared to execute Orders for

SODA WATER,
TONIC WATER,
LEMONADE,
AND GINGERADE,

of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and on MODERATE TERMS.

The Manufactory has been thoroughly refitted, and placed under the supervision of experienced men. None but the VERY BEST INGREDIENTS are used.

A trial Order is respectfully solicited.

Orders may be sent through THE ORIENTAL DISPENSARY, THE FRENCH DISPENSARY, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Jun., or, to

LEONARDO NORONHA,
Proprietor.

207 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES will be HALF PER CENT. on the Full Amount, to be paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.

1m 104 Hongkong, 13th January, 1877.

PUNLUN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 56, UPSTAIRS,
Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.
SCALE OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., $1.50
Cabinet Pictures.................. 1 doz., $4.00

3m 23 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN AT ONE. DINNER AT SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

IN accordance with Article Y. of the Articles of Agreement, a DIVIDEND to POLICY HOLDERS, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1876, of TWENTY PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, has been DECLARED, payable at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo.

Policy Holders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1m 158 25th January, 1877.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

COLLINGS'S PATENT TYPHOON AND BURGLAR PROTECTOR.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to apply the above to Windows and Venetians.

Apply to
C. E. COLLINGS, No. 20, Praya Central.
Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, Architects.
R. G. ALFORD, Esq., Surveyor.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First-Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 14th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, (instead of the time previously advertised), on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road East, near the Joss House, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 785. The Lot contains THREE CHINESE HOUSES, built of Brick.

After which, on the Spot,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 793.

Also,

Lots 783 and 784.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deeds of Transfer. All expenses of Transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

196 Hongkong, 31st January, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 14th February, 1877, at Noon, at the Residence of Mr. E. GRELIZE, Lithographic Printer, No. 31, Queen's Road, (under distraint for Rent),

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Crimson Rep-covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, TABLES, CURTAINS, DESKS, PICTURES, MIRROR, BEDSTEAD, CHEST of DRAWERS, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

249 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. G. MORRIS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, "HERMITAGE,"—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bedroom SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFA, MIRRORS, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED-WARE, BEDSTEADS, TOILET TABLE, WASHSTANDS and SETS, &c., &c.

And

ONE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

250 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GRIFFITH, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Centre and other TABLES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, TOILET GLASSES, &c., &c.

Also,

1 COTTAGE PIANO, by ZEITLER & Co.
1 HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE PERE ET FILS, Paris.
SEDAN CHAIRS. FLOWER POTS.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

263 Hongkong, 12th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Rev. R. H. KIDD to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th day of February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, Albany Road,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bedroom SUITES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, MIRRORS, TABLES, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES and GLASS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

264 Hongkong, 11th February, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. GEO. DODS, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, College Gardens,—

The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mostly of English make, comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, GASALIERS and Gas BRACKETS, PIER GLASSES, Marble-top TABLES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, SIDEBOARD, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES, WASHSTANDS, BOOKS, WINES, &c., &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

CARPET, in one piece.

And

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

265 Hongkong, 12th February, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at YOKOHAMA, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th February, 1877, at 11 A.M., on Board,—

The Iron Screw Steamer

"SUWONADA MARU,"

now lying in the Creek at Yokohama, of about the following dimensions:—Length, 85 feet; Breadth, 16 feet; Depth of Hold, 7½ feet; 56 Tons Gross Register, with carrying capacity of 60 Tons Weight, or 88 Tons Measurement (with 8/9 Tons Coal in Bunkers) exclusive of Deck House. Draft, loaded, 6 feet, light, 3½ feet. Direct Acting High Pressure Engines of 22 h.p. nominal and Multitubular Boiler.

For further particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

234 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

12d 232 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, we have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. C. V. SMITH is authorised to SIGN Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 237 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. F. PANIZZA, late of Sydney, N.S.W., PROFESSOR of the PIANOFORTE and SINGING, now residing permanently in Hongkong, is prepared to attend Pupils for either of the above Branches.

EVENING PARTIES ATTENDED.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

PROSPECTUS AT MESSRS. KRUSE & Co.'s.

14d 247 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a

DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,

Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.

Copies of the List for the 10th year of Meiji (1877) can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama; Price, 25 Cents.

HARA,
Todai Kioku-Cho.
JAMES MACRITCHIE,
Engineer.

Lighthouse Department, Benten, Yokohama, 1st Month, 10th Year of Meiji. (January, 1877).

1m 197 Yokohama, 18th January, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM this date, the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises on the Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

1m 194 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 18th December, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February current, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th December, 1876.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.

192 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th day of February current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager.

193 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20, QUEEN'S ROAD, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

134 Hongkong, 19th January, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on MONDAY, 19th February, 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876; the Report of the Directors; and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

18d 205 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th instant, both days included.

By Order,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

18d 206 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

137 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

138 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

177 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1877 is posted at the SUPREME COURT HOUSE for inspection. Notice of any INACCURACIES, OMISSIONS, OBJECTIONS, &c., must be given to the Acting-Registrar on or before TUESDAY, the Thirteenth day of February, 1877, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Acting Registrar.

15d 176 Hongkong, 30th January, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Opium is deliverable from on board.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7d 252 Hongkong, 9th February, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Patroclus* are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned from both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 8th February, 1877.

Goods undelivered after the 15th February, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

8d 245 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

Intimations.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

The Members of the above Club will give their

FOURTH PERFORMANCE
of the Season at the
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
on
MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY,

when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP."

Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Wednesday, 14th February.

CHAS. G. COHEN,
Honorary Secretary.

168 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th February.

Admission—FIRST DAY, $1; SECOND DAY, 50 Cents.

Payment at the Gates, or Tickets may be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

10d 238 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"STENTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

266 Hongkong, 13th February, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DANUBE,"

A. Clanchy, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

268 Hongkong, 13th February, 1877.

TO LET.

A GOOD GODOWN, in BURD'S LANE. Apply to the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

3d 270 Hongkong, 13th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY SUTTON in our Firm CEASED on the 31st January, 1877.

The Business will be continued under the Name of MOALLE & Co.

SUTTON & MOALLE.

1m 267 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON" will be received on board till 8 A.M. on THURSDAY, 15th instant.

Separate Tenders are requested for
1—MASTS, SPARS, IRONWORK, and REPAIRS to HULL.
2—RIGGING and SAILS.

For Particulars of the Work, apply to the MASTER on board, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

3d 269 Hongkong, 13th February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS contributed during the HALF YEAR ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 28th instant, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

17d 262 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *TIGRE.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 6 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

256 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamship *Hindostan*, Captain T. S. Gardner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

7d 254 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Cyphrenes* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 A.M. TO-DAY.

Goods remaining in Godowns after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

248 Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

	Ex *Meikong*, 29th December, 1876.	
BSD	....	15 bags White Wax.
	Ex *Ava*, 11th January, 1877.	
TBC No. 1/2	....	2 cases Stores.
GD No. 1	....	1 case Paper.
	Ex *Amazone*, 24th January, 1877.	
OE	....	1 box Sundries.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS of SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO..........Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW..........Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY..........Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA..........Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW..........Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO..........Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI..........Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI..........Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS ...... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG ...... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING ...... Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI..........The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..........The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA..........Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA..........Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette.*
MANILA..........Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON..........Mr J. H. Bloom, *Independant.*
SINGAPORE..........Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK..........Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON..........Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON..........Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON..........Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO..........Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK..........Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1877.

THE Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, took occasion, as we hoped it would, to record an emphatic protest against Sir BROOKE ROBERTSON sitting on the Blockade Commission. As Mr. BELILIOS, in bringing forward the question, aptly remarked, the Commission will in reality be a Board of Arbitration, and the British Consul appointed on it must necessarily be the umpire before whom the other Commissioners will state their case. It will be hard, indeed, if after struggling so many years to get a fair hearing the Colony is disappointed after all. The mercantile community and the Colonial Government have fought hard to get their case understood at home, and now that Lord CARNARVON has become sensible of the magnitude of the grievance it will be too bad if the step thus gained is nullified by Sir BROOKE being made arbiter in the matter. It is possible, as Mr. SHARP suggested, that the Canton Consul will—feeling that his own opinion on the question is of so decided a character and so diametrically opposed to that of the Hongkong community—refuse to accept a place on the Commission. The respect generally entertained for his character will certainly be augmented by his adoption of such a course, which must surely commend itself alike to his judgment and feelings. But in any case the protest of the Chamber of Commerce can do no possible harm. If Sir BROOKE has already decided to decline the appointment he will be strengthened in his resolve by it, and the Home Authorities will likewise recognise the necessity for making choice of another and a less biassed individual in his room.

IT is to be feared that the European branch of the Police Force, which has latterly been brought into a state of great efficiency, is likely to deteriorate again unless some active measures are taken to obtain good recruits. The Superintendent, in his annual report on the state of the Force, himself is evidently of this opinion, for he says that the European branch is now eighteen below its proper strength, and he has grave doubts as to whether the vacancies can be supplied from the resources of the Colony. These doubts are well founded. It is difficult to pick up men out in the Far East at all; it is almost impossible to meet with any who are fitted for the Police service. In 1872 a contingent of forty-five joined from Scotland, and these have turned out good constables, and subsequently twenty more men were imported from London. This method of recruiting proved, of course, very expensive, and the Colonial Government does not relish incurring so heavy a cost. But what is the alternative? Simply this; to enlist needy, characterless adventurers, sailors tired of a seafaring life, or discharged soldiers. The latter ought, it might be supposed, to make good constables. But, as a rule, they do not. The life of a constable is a very free one compared with that enjoyed in the army, and the soldier who has behaved well in his regiment while under military discipline is only too apt to succumb to temptation when freed from the strict restraint under which he has been held so long. If, therefore, the Colony is to have a good and efficient Police Force, it must recruit from home. By this means only can the present standard be maintained. There is one other suggestion which is worth making. The pay offered, when combined with other advantages, such as gratuitous quarters and a cheap mess, is very good, and a careful, prudent man can save a nice little sum yearly if so disposed. But it is the promotion that is, after all, the real bait, and as only a certain proportion of the privates can rise during their term of engagement to be sergeants and inspectors, some naturally get tired and decide to leave at its expiry. Five such took passage home on Sunday morning in the steamer *Achilles*. Now, it appears only reasonable that at the end of five years an offer should be made to good men of a re-engagement with an increase in salary. This might induce them to remain, and the extra expense thus incurred would surely be less than the cost of bringing out new men. But however that may be, there is no doubt the residents would decidedly prefer paying more for efficient and trustworthy constables, than, for the sake of economy, to allow the preservation of the peace and good order of the Colony to be left to a lot of unreliable men, who enter the service merely as a convenience and know nothing of its duties.

IN his annual report the Superintendent of the Police Force draws attention to the increasing number of street hawkers, and the obstruction they cause. The out village have, he says, so increased in size that it will be necessary to apply throughout the Colony the law as to the taking out of licenses. Mr. DEANE thinks, moreover, that it would be more convenient if the licensing of hawkers and chair coolies were transferred from the Registrar-General's to the Police Department. This seems a good, reasonable, and sensible suggestion, since it would undoubtedly bring these troublesome classes more under supervision and control. The Police would, too, be better able to judge of the respectability of the applicants, and deal with them accordingly. The Superintendent also points out that the law should be enlarged so as to deal with marine hawkers, hawkers of goods on board ships, and others carrying on business in the streets. In this he will be supported by public opinion. The marine hawkers have long been a pest to the British and foreign residents and a source of trouble to the police. Numerous petty thefts in European houses may be laid to their account, by the encouragement they give to the native servants to pilfer. The masters of vessels frequenting the port can testify to the necessity existing for greater control being exercised over the native vendors of goods who manage to get on board before the ships come to anchor. Altogether, there is room for considerable improvement in connection with the licensing and control of the multitude of hawkers in this Colony. The Police have lately been active in putting down the street-cry nuisance, but it is liable to break out with increased severity at any time. It is to be hoped, therefore, that unabated vigour will be exercised by the guardians of the peace in suppressing it.

The report that the *Sin-pao* was about to be stopped has been contradicted by both the Shanghai papers. The Taotai of Shanghai is said to be connected with and to exercise a sharp supervision over it.

Mr. Alfred A. Krauss requests us (*Shanghai Courier*) to acknowledge the receipt from Hongkong of $1,500 by telegraphic transfer from the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on behalf of the sufferers from famine in the North; and to state that the money will be forwarded as requested to Rev. W. N. Hall, Tientsin, and Rev. F. McCoy, Peking.

There is a report that a well-known Chinese banker, in Shanghai, is attempting to negotiate a loan of five million taels with one of the foreign banks, the object in view being the defrayment of expenses incident to the campaign in Kansuh and the outlying provinces. Money is urgently required; and this bears out the rumour which reached us a short time ago from Peking, that extensive operations are being contemplated as soon as the frost breaks up.—*Courier.*

The steamer *Amoy* left Shanghai yesterday morning for Hongkong.

We regret to hear that Sir Brooke Robertson is much worse again. He has had a relapse, and his condition is considered grave.

In order to allow the native employés their usual holiday on China New Year's Day, there will be no issue of the *Daily Press* to-morrow (Wednesday).

The American bark *Western Belle* reports having experienced a heavy gale from the N.W., during which the chief officer was washed overboard and several of the crew were badly injured, on the night of the 8th December in lat. 42.40 S., long. 67.50 E. The vessel also reports the death of one of the crew (Robert Conrad), who fell from the maintop gallant-yard to the deck on December 6th, and died shortly afterwards.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The yearly general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. There were present:—the Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), the Hon. W. Keswick, and Messrs. E. R. Belilios, H. Hoppius, H. Nelson, L. Mendel, G. Sharp, D. Welsh, Kahn, Mackenzie, Thompson, Pustau, and Nissen.

The CHAIRMAN said as the minutes of the previous meeting had been some time before them, he would propose that they should be taken as read and passed accordingly.

Mr. D. WELSH seconded.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The following is the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee beg to place before the Members of the Chamber, the following report of their proceedings for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF HONGKONG BY CHINESE CUSTOMS' CRUISERS.

The hopes expressed in the last Annual Report that satisfactory results would be shortly attained respecting this long pending question, have made some progress towards realisation. Under the Convention concluded between Great Britain and China at Chefoo on September 13th, 1876, it has been arranged that a Chinese official, a British Consul, and an official selected by the Hongkong Government shall meet to discuss, and, if possible, satisfactorily arrange, the points at issue.

Parliamentary Papers, just published, containing official correspondence and documents connected with the Blockade, amply prove the correctness of the statements put forward, from time to time, by this Chamber; even Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton admitting (contrary to all his previous statements in defence of the Blockade), that extra and excessive duties were irregularly levied on the trade of the Colony. It is to be hoped that steps will now be taken to bring about an early and satisfactory settlement. The Committee, however, have grave doubts of a successful issue, as they learn with regret, that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking has appointed Sir Broke Robertson a member of the Blockade commission; for all the discussions which have taken place on this vexed question clearly indicate that Her Majesty's Consul at Canton is at one with the Chinese on the subject, and that he has thus far been their advocate and apologist.

OPENING OF THE PORTS OF HOIHOW (KIUNG-CHOW) IN HAINAN, AND OF HAIPHONG IN TONQUIN.

An advantageous opportunity presenting itself for a visit to these ports early in the year, the Secretary was instructed to proceed thither, and report upon their tradal capabilities. He accordingly left on the 22nd March, and returned after an absence of one month. His report has been already placed in the hands of members, and nothing has since transpired to materially affect the conclusions therein stated. Both ports will probably, in the course of time, become centres of a moderate trade; but under present circumstances, improvement must necessarily be slow. Were the working of the mines known to exist permitted, it would no doubt tend to develope them more rapidly.

OPENING OF PAKHOI.

The Committee note with satisfaction that amongst the ports to be opened to Trade under the Chefoo Convention, is that of Pakhoi. Although but little is accurately known of its capabilities, its repute amongst the Chinese bears testimony to its tradal activity. It is, however, right to add that recent reports, from European visitors describe Pakhoi as but a small town containing not more than some 10,000 inhabitants. Its importance in Chinese eyes probably arises from its proximity to the important prefectural city of Leen-chow-foo and its convenience as a landing place for goods passing to the interior. The local business is described as having materially fallen off during the past three years, owing to additional exactions on the part of the native authorities. As a port, it is undoubtedly superior to any other known to Europeans on the South Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC TARIFFS.

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting, the Committee have addressed letters to the Home Directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, copies of which will be found in the Appendix, together with the answers received. (Appendix B.) Although no reduction of the tariff has followed, the recommendations put forth by the Committee, it is hoped, will not be without effect.

In August last, a despatch was received from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, covering a letter from the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Company, which announced its intention of duplicating the cable between Rangoon and Penang. The Committee in reply expressed its gratification at the proposed extension of telegraphic facilities.

RIGHTS OF ENDORSEES OF A BILL OF LADING.

Some correspondence on this subject between the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of this Chamber, will be found in the Appendix. (Appendix C.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHINESE GOVERNMENT MINT.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce having requested an expression of opinion on this subject, the description of coin most suitable for a standard of value, the subsidiary coins most requisite, and whether the proposed coinage should be for the whole country, or restricted to the places open to foreign trade,—a general meeting was convened on November 2nd, to discuss these questions. After debate, a Resolution was carried, with only two dissentients, that the Chamber declined to make any recommendation in the matter of a mint to be established under the authority of the Chinese Government; and copies thereof, and of the short hand minutes of the meeting, were transmitted to the Shanghai Chamber. (Appendix D.)

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND THE NATIVE DUTIES LEVIED ON GOODS COMING FROM AND GOING TO THE WEST COAST.

The native merchants of Hongkong having forwarded to the Registrar-General the text of a petition presented by the native traders of Macao to the Government of that City, proposing the establishment thereat of a Chinese Custom House, and having suggested that a somewhat similar arrangement be introduced into Hongkong, His Excellency the Governor requested the Chamber to state its opinion on the matter. After fully discussing the enclosures in His Excellency's despatch, the Committee arrived at the unanimous conclusion, that, under present circumstances, it would be very unadvisable to take any steps in such a matter. (Appendix E.)

OPENING OF THE PORT OF SULU TO FOREIGN TRADE.

An official intimation of the opening of this port, was received from the Colonial Government, on the 29th December. The text of the decree issued thereon by the Governor-General of the Philippines, will be found in Appendix F.

POSTAL RATES.

The reduction recently made by the Postal authorities, in the rates hitherto charged for letters and papers between Hongkong, the China Ports and Europe and the more important reductions which will come into effect as soon as Hongkong has entered the Postal Union have, in the opinion of the Committee, rendered it unnecessary to further pursue the correspondence commenced with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce previous to the last Annual Meeting.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Messrs. Reuter & Co.'s Agent having made proposition for supplying and amended service of Political and Commercial Telegrams, a Sub-Committee was appointed to make satisfactory arrangements with that gentleman. The result of their negotiations is, that the Chamber has taken the local monopoly of the Political Telegrams, and that the branch of the service bids fair to be efficiently started in a few days. The Sub-Committee also drew up an amended form of Commercial Telegrams, which, after being approved by the General Committee, was accepted by Reuter's Agent, and will be acted upon as soon as it reaches London. The Committee entertain hopes that cause will no longer arise for complaint as to the accuracy or extent of the information transmitted.

MEMBERS.

During the past year, the following Members have retired from the Chamber:—Messrs. Heard & Co., Messrs. Margesson & Co., and A. E. Vaucher, Esq. Mr. T. G. Linstead has been duly elected a Member.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. Karberg having left for Europe, Mr. L. Mendel was elected to fill his vacancy. According to the Rules, a fresh election of Members of Committee has to take place this meeting.

FUNDS.

The Secretary's Account Current for the year ending 31st December, 1876, has been audited by Messrs. Kerr and Hassall, and is annexed hereto. A falling off of subscriptions will take place from the resignations above reported, but the circulars show an increase of circulation over last year of some $478. A credit balance of $255.83 is brought forward for the current year. The sum of $600 has been withdrawn from the fixed deposits of $6,499.71, to pay for the expenses of Secretary's visit to Hainan, the publication of his Report, and a refund in connection with the Anti-blockade pamphlet. The balance of $5,899.71 remains on deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN—Before proposing the adoption of the yearly report of the Committee, and the passing of the accounts attached to it, I beg to be allowed to make a few remarks upon the leading subjects dealt with. The most prominent one, and I regret to say it has been so for some time past, is the blockade. In spite of all that has been said and written against these most unprecedented and unjustifiable proceedings of the Canton Customs-cruisers in our waters and outside our waters, their depredations—for I can call them nothing else—continue unchecked. However, I think we may now entertain the hope that the question will not continue much longer to be bandied about from one department to the other, and that a settlement will be arrived at ere long. The parliamentary papers lately published, a copy of which I have before me, strengthen very materially the hands of the people of this colony, in their opposition to this system of robbery which has been allowed to go on for some years now. In these papers, it will be found that the Hoppo of Canton and his employés, at the stations and on board the cruisers, stand convicted by the written testimony of their own apologist, H.B.M. Consul at Canton, of levying excessive exactions, double duties in fact, upon the junk trade of the Colony. It appears that on all goods coming to this Colony from any part of China, he levies an export duty according to the native tariff, also an export duty according to the foreign tariff; and on all Goods sent from this Colony, he levies a double import duty in like manner. The despatch in which this avowal is made is certainly "peculiar," and I recommend it and the others from the same pen, to the careful perusal of members. It is most curious to notice how the writer twists and turns about in his endeavours to place the action of the mandarins in the most favorable light. In one paragraph of a dispatch he makes them out to be models of official rectitude and discipline, going as far as to say that "*they are as much under control as the officers of any Government,*" while in another paragraph he talks of irresponsible provincial officers and their subordinates. Now surely these two statements are contradictory; if government officers are irresponsible they can't be much under control. And you will see further in the proclamation of the Viceroy, dated 15th May, 1876—which the Consul takes credit to himself on getting issued—that the employés of the Customs have entirely ignored a former Viceroy's proclamation. This certainly does not look as if they were as much under control as the officers of any government. I should like to see what would take place, were any officers of any department in this Colony to ignore a Government notification. However, to return to the question of the imposition of double duties, when these stations commenced to collect duties on general merchandise—previously they collected duty on opium only and I had the assurance of Her Majesty's Consul at that time that they were instituted solely to collect duties on this commodity and that there was no intention to levy duties on general merchandise,—however, this subsequently proved not to be the case. Well, when they commenced to levy duties generally, the persons who defended the Chinese officials in this proceeding said "They are only collecting the dues according to Chinese tariff and such as they have been collecting at other places for many centuries, and any trader who honestly pays these dues need have nothing to fear, the Chinese Government have no intention of gaining by these stations, they are only there to prevent them from losing what they were entitled to by ancient law and usage." But knowing as we do the rapacity of the Chinese officials, grave doubts arose in the minds of many of us as to the correctness of these statements. Immediately or very soon after the system commenced, complaints of squeezing and seizures began to come in, and these continuing to increase, a Commission was appointed. Before this commission a number of facts were elicited, which clearly showed that respectable traders were being mulcted and robbed. These facts were stated in the report, but, as the evidence in proof of them could not for obvious reasons be published, doubt was thrown by some sceptical persons upon the report, and several members used to rise periodically in this room and say, "Where are your proofs? Establish your facts," &c. No such remarks can be made now, as the Consul's despatch acknowledges the imposition of double duties; and it is proved by the able paper from the pen of our second Police Magistrate, then acting as Registrar-General, that in some instances nearly treble duties have been demanded. The line of argument by which the Mandarin mind arrived at the plan of imposing the double duties at the stations outside this harbour is instructive. You are all probably aware that a Chinese official will never, except under the severest pressure, admit that Hongkong has ceased to be a portion of the Empire of China, and by some pleasant fiction no doubt makes it appear to the mass of the Chinese people that the presence here of a British Governor, a British garrison, law courts, police, &c., is permitted as an act of grace, merely for a time, by the all-powerful Sovereign of China. The cunning Hoppo saw in this position of matters a splendid opportunity for filling his pockets, and he said "I shall perpetuate this state of uncertainty as to whom the Island of Hongkong belongs, so I shall levy two duties, one as if it was a part of China and another as if it was a foreign part." Now this is a very pleasant view of the situation for the Hoppo, but one which I am very glad to say does not satisfy Lord Carnarvon, and I don't think any of us will approve of the dual status which this unscrupulous individual has assigned to the Colony. As far as regards exports from the various parts of the province of Canton to Hongkong, he may have some little show of reason on his side for charging rather more than Nei-ti-shui on these, as I believe it was the custom in old times to charge some little extra duty on goods which were exported to places outside of China such as Annam, Singapore, &c., but this extra duty was something small, perhaps a third or a quarter of the Nei-ti-shui, but here the rapacity of the Mandarin shows itself, and he imposes the foreign tariff export duty, this being nearly double the amount of the Nei-ti-shui. In the case of exports from this Colony to places in the Canton province he has not a shadow of reason or right on his side, as take for instance a cargo of Indian cotton, Straits produce, or Manchester goods. He cannot by any reasoning, however subtle, sustain his right to charge two import duties on these. If it is finally decided by the high authorities that the Treaty of Tientsin applies to the trade in native craft from this Colony, then he could charge the foreign tariff, and no more, but if the foreign tariff is not applicable he can only charge the native duties, so that whatever conclusion is arrived at he stands convicted of unwarrantable squeezing. Let us hope, gentlemen, that the Commission as agreed in Sir Thos. Wade's convention may soon commence their labours, and that the end of these labours may be that the Colony will be freed from the many evils which the present system entails upon us. With reference to the remarks in the report on the subject of H.M. Consul acting as a member of that commission, let us hope that he will view these remarks in their proper spirit. For his high personal character, his genial, generous spirit in private life, we have all the greatest admiration, but I confess that no man can read his despatches without feeling convinced that there is a bias towards the Chinese view of the situation. Some of the ablest and best men, both in past and present times, have been biassed on some point or other, and very often there is no way of accounting for a bias. Before concluding these remarks on the blockade I would call the attention of members to the very able manner in which his Excellency the Governor has been battling for the Colony in this matter. Our second Police Magistrate also deserves the thanks of the community, he has been most untiring in his labours to bring to light the objectionable practices of the Hoppo's employés in and around this harbour. The Chief Justice, the Acting Attorney-General, the Registrar-General, and the gentleman who is now acting, Mr. Tonnochy, have on every occasion done all in their power to protect the interests of the Colony, and to them all much credit is due.

Mr. BELILIOS—I think, Mr. Chairman, it would be advisable for this chamber to protest against Sir Brooke Robertson being appointed a member of the Commission, for it seems to me the commission will simply be in the position of a Committee to arbitrate and decide between two disputants, ourselves as merchants of this colony on the one hand, and the Chinese Customs on the other. We are asked to send a representative from this Government, the Chinese Customs will send an official to represent their interests, and Her Majesty's Consul is supposed to be the umpire between the two. I am sure none of us would take a case before any court of arbitration where we knew at the outset there was a majority against us. In fact, with all deference to Sir Brooke Robertson—in all probability all that he has done and written in reference to this subject has been in good faith, but it is in human nature to err, and by the balance of evidence it becomes clear that his view of the question is not the correct one. Therefore, I would urge that an independent man should be appointed to investigate a matter of this kind. It may be said in reference to a new comer, that he would not be conversant with the matter. Well, many matters involving more points of detail are heard and decided in Courts of justice; and any new man coming might be allowed time to study the question. I contend it would be better to have a new man to arbitrate than a man like Sir Brooke Robertson, who has shown that he is biassed. And further, we must not allow this opportunity to pass by us. The first generation was commenced to suffer from this grievance is passing away. I don't suppose there are more than one or two now present who took part in the discussion when this was first spoken of. We have repeatedly petitioned two Governments on the subject, but all our labours and prayers have simply brought forth this Commission, and this only in consequence of the Convention at Chefoo. In all probability had it not been for that Convention the matter would have been shelved for years. Therefore we ought to make the best of it, and if our protest is not attended to we might call a meeting of the citizens of the colony to protest.—(Applause.)

Mr. SHARP—I think Sir Brooke Robertson would hardly feel himself competent to take such a position. It would be the same as a man with a bias for or against a prisoner to take part in a jury of three. The Commission has to decide between the foreign and native merchants and the Chinese Customs in this matter. The character of Sir Brooke is perfectly unimpeachable, he is a thoroughly high-minded man, and no high-minded man could possibly take a position like that; he could not go into the jury-box to try a man under such circumstances; he would feel himself bound to say to the judge, "I feel myself disqualified to sit in this case." I am sure Sir Brooke would not accept such a position.

Mr. WELSH asked if the meeting was in order, as the adoption of the report had not yet been moved, and he believed the Chairman had not concluded his remarks upon it.

The CHAIRMAN said he was going to make a few remarks on the other portions of the report, and proceeded—With regard to Hoihow, we have had a very interesting and valuable report by our secretary, Dr. Dennys, on this place, and the only misfortune is that the port was opened so late in the last season that there have not been many opportunities of proving its capabilities, but I think we can safely say with this report that we may look for some improvement in the trade there in the coming year. Then, as to the opening of Pakhoi, that certainly is a concession to the wishes of a number of people in this Colony, but I don't think we can say much about it until something more is known about the place. As to the telegraphic tariffs, I regret to say our efforts have not resulted in any actual reduction of charges. Then we come to the question of the establishment of a Chinese Government Mint. There was a very full report of the transactions of this Chamber at the meeting called to consider the subject, and I don't think there is much more to be said about it. As to postal rates, I think this chamber ought to congratulate itself and the community generally on the satisfactory position to which this matter has been brought. We hope very soon to be receiving and dispatching letters at very much reduced postage compared to what we have been in the habit of paying for years. As regards Reuter's telegrams, in this I hope we shall see improvement. I am sure the Chamber ought to feel indebted to the sub-committee, who had a number of interviews with Mr. Williams and put the matter on a footing which we think will prove satisfactory. I don't think I have anything else to remark on except the state of the funds. This, I think, you will admit is very satisfactory. In spite of the fact that we have lost several of our members, after deducting the expenses of Dr. Dennys in his visit to Hainan, we are $164 better off than we were at this time last year, and, as I understand from Dr. Dennys, the demand for the circular goes on increasing. I now move the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. KAHN seconded.

Mr. WELSH wished to make an explanation with regard to a matter in the report under the head of "Establishment of a Chinese Government Mint." It said, "After debate, a resolution was carried, with only two dissentients that the Chamber declined to make any recommendation in the matter of a mint to be established under the authority of the Chinese Government." From what Dr. Dennys had told him he understood that the report might be technically correct, but as he was one of the two dissentients referred to he wished to say that he did not object to the resolution on its merits, but simply did not vote for it because he wished his own motion to be carried.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that could be made right.

Mr. WELSH—Then with regard to the blockade, I think you said just now that one of the gentlemen called repeatedly for facts, and in the present report it states that official documents which have been received amply prove the correctness of the statements put forward. A great many of them do this, but the one point on which I specially called for facts was the annihilation of the trade of Hongkong. Not a single fact has been produced to show that the trade is being annihilated; on the contrary, it is increasing.

The CHAIRMAN—I think you are confounding the public meeting with the meeting of this Chamber. It has never been said here that the trade is being annihilated.

Mr. WELSH—I beg your pardon; I have misunderstood you.

The CHAIRMAN—I did not refer to you specially.

Mr. WELSH—Oh, I am glad to hear that; I thought it referred to me. There were annoyances and vexations, and I never objected to the statement of them.

The motion was then put to the meeting and the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. BELILIOS then moved—"That this chamber do protest against Sir Brooke Robertson being appointed as a member of the Blockade Commission under the Chefoo Convention, and that a copy of the minutes embodying this protest, together with the annual report of the Chamber for 1876, be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor."

Mr. NELSON—I will second that with pleasure. There is very little known yet as to what is going to be done in the matter, but I think there is no doubt, although we have no official information on the subject, that it is intended to appoint Sir Brooke Robertson on the Commission. Whether Sir Brooke will accept the position or whether he will not, is a matter I fancy no one knows anything about except perhaps Sir Thomas Wade. At any rate I think an expression of opinion on the part of this Chamber would do good rather than harm. To place the representative of the Colony in a minority at once in anything that is going to be done would simply be playing with question.

Mr. WELSH—Would it not be better to say "the Committee be requested to make representations, protesting, etc."

The CHAIRMAN—I think it would be better to let the resolution stand as it is, in case the Government should turn round on us and say they have no official intimation of the appointment.

Mr. SHARP—Would it be well to add a reason, that the Chamber feel his appointment will not carry with it the confidence of either the foreign or native community? I know very well the Chinese are entirely in sympathy with us. The Chinese merchants here feel that Sir Brooke is the greatest enemy to the Colony.

Mr. WELSH—Can you protest against his being appointed, when it is the thing not carried out.

The CHAIRMAN—We know there is an intention, and can protest against its being carried out.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. KAHN, Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. were elected members of the Chamber.

COMMITTEE.

The committee for the current year was then balloted for, and the following gentlemen were elected:—Hon. W. Keswick, and Messrs. Nelson, Kahn, Belilios, Dalrymple, Hoppius, Mendel, Jackson and Hon. P. Ryrie.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Hon. W. Keswick be requested to take the chair, and Mr. Kahn the vice chair for the year.

Mr. MENDEL seconded.

Mr. KAHN declined to take the position of Vice-Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they all regretted that Mr. Kahn would not accept the position, as he had been one of the most useful members, but to any private objection of course they must all bow. He then proposed that Mr. Nelson be elected to the vice-chairmanship.

Mr. MENDEL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. NELSON—Considering the length of time our worthy Chairman has occupied that position I think we should express to him the thanks of the Chamber for the energy and ability he has brought to bear on the matters that have come before us. And in proposing this vote of thanks to him for his services during the past year, I would extend it to him for his services for many years past as Chairman of this Chamber of Commerce.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—I am highly gratified by the flattering opinion of my services which has been so warmly expressed by the body of the Chamber. I can only say I have taken a great interest in the affairs of the Chamber. My time has been much occupied with other matters and I confess I have not devoted so much time to it sometimes as I ought to have done, but I have taken a great interest in it, and hope I shall continue to do so for some years to come.

The meeting then terminated.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report to be presented at the meeting of shareholders to be held on the 20th instant:—

The general managers have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the annual statement of the business of the company made up to 31st December, 1876, showing for the year 1875 a nett profit of $190,000, and for 1876 a balance of $244,445.07 at credit of working account.

The profit for 1875 is in accordance with the articles of association divisible as follows:—

30 per cent. to Reserve Fund	$57,000.00
20 per cent. bonus to contributing shareholders	38,000.00
50 per cent. dividend to shareholders generally	95,000.00
	$190,000.00

thus increasing the reserve fund to $564,202.00, giving a return of 21.854 per cent. on contributions, and a dividend of $17.50 per share (or 23.75 per cent. on the paid-up capital) to shareholders.

Losses which amount to nearly $3,500 have been incurred by fires in Shanghai since the commencement of the year, and have yet to be deducted from the balance of working account 1876.

The consulting committee consisting of Messrs. J. J. dos Remedios, Nicaise, André, Barnes, and Manger, and also the auditors Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. A. Coxon, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th February.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Thomas Coales, late foreman at the ordnance magazine, was brought up on remand charged with embezzling 8,626 rounds of Snider cartridges and 7,310 rounds of Martini-Henry cartridges. Mr. Sharp was for the prosecution, and Mr. Wotton for the defence.

His Worship, in reference to the application of Mr. Wotton made when the case was last before the Court that it should be heard with closed doors, said he did not see how the ends of justice would be served by complying with it. If any evidence was brought connecting prisoner with the disappearance of this ammunition it would be in the interest of the ends of justice that the matter should be fully reported; if, on the other hand, the evidence showed there was no criminal connection between prisoner and the disappearance of the ammunition, he would have the benefit of it.

The case was therefore taken in open court.

Mr. Silveira continued his evidence. He said Coales accompanied him when he took stock on taking over charge of the department in January, 1874, and the ammunition was counted by Coales in witness's presence, that is, the boxes were counted and checked by the tally-board. The tally-board was kept in prisoner's hand writing, and represented the number of boxes and total number of rounds in store; it also agreed with the ledger. So far as witness could see, matters were perfectly correct at that time. Prisoner was then in charge of the ammunition, and had sole charge of the keys after witness took over the department. No ammunition could legally be taken from the store without prisoner's knowledge. On several occasions ammunition was received into store afterwards. It was prisoner's duty to count it and enter it in the day-book and on the tally-board. There is a similar process of issue. Vouchers of receipt are made out from the day-book and verified by the parties sending in the ammunition. Since the last examination it had been reported to witness that 7,310 rounds of Martini-Henry cartridges are missing. Empty cases, according to regulation, are not allowed to be kept in the magazine; there is a specific place for them to be kept.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wotton, witness said it was not his duty on taking over charge of the department to open each box and count the contents. It was nobody's duty to count the contents, but the foreman was responsible for knowing what were empty and what were full. As a matter of fact witness could not swear the boxes were full, but they were supposed to be so, no empty boxes being allowed in the magazine. It was possible for a box containing a fractional portion of the ammunition it originally contained to be in store, but there could be no more than one such box at one time, as if a fractional issue were required it would be taken from the partially empty box. The Martini-Henry cartridges only came in in July, 1875. If prisoner was wanted in the office he was sent for, but he had to lock the magazine before coming and leave no one inside. This was one of the rules of the service. If the foreman was not in the magazine no issue or receipt of stores could take place. The witness further explained the system pursued in the office, and said there were so many checks he did not think it possible a double issue on the same order could take place. If one did take place it was sure to be discovered. There was no periodical examination made, but an officer was sent to examine from time to time. During 1874 and 1875 the stock was examined about half-a-dozen times. Prisoner was removed to another department simply because he appeared to be careless in keeping the tally-boards and day-book. In case the prisoner were sent for while engaged in an issue witness could not say whether he had complied with the regulation as to stopping it or not. Bass took over charge of the magazine on 1st November, subject to an inquiry as to the 340 rounds he had reported missing, and prisoner went to perform other duties. That was the then known deficiency, and witness had even then no suspicion of any dishonesty on the part of the prisoner, supposing it was a mistake. Prisoner has been in this branch of the service since November, 1872. Each box of ammunition bears a seal, which is broken when the box is opened. Witness could not say simply by looking at the seal, whether the box had been opened or not. He did not know the object of the seal, and could not say whether anyone in the department knew.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said it was not his duty as head of the department to personally examine the boxes, that was left to the subordinate officers. Witness now produced the magazine regulations which had been referred to by Mr. Wotton, and said a copy was hung up in each magazine. Before 1875 no Martini-Henry cartridges had been received or issued here, and there were none in the colony as far as witness was aware.

By the Court—There are three magazines, but only one ought to be open at a time and prisoner ought to remain at the open one. That was the rule and witness believed it had been acted upon.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

INTERFERING WITH THE POLICE.

Robert Owens and David Jones, seamen on board the British ship *Star of China*, were charged by Inspector Grimes with interfering with him and molesting some friends who were with him.

After some evidence proving the charge, the prisoners were fined 50 cents.

DRUNKENNESS.

Evan Watkins, a seaman on the steamship *Montgomeryshire*, was charged with drunkenness and refusing to pay chair hire.—He was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 30 cents to chair coolies.

Henry Lawler, a seaman unemployed, was fined fifty cents and ordered to pay thirty cents to chair coolies.

STEALING CLOTHES.

Leung Ayow, a boatman, was charged by Chu Alock, a toothpowder manufacturer, with stealing some clothes. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

THROWING STONES.

Lawrence José Fernandez, a fireman on the Portuguese gunboat *Tejo*, was fined $1 for throwing stones into the British Crown public-house.

ASLEEP ON DUTY.

Abraham, a watchman at the Kowloon Docks, was fined $5, having been found by the police asleep whilst on duty.

STEALING A QUILT.

Li Ashik, a fisherman, was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour for stealing a bed-quilt at Stanley.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

STEALING BED QUILTS.

So Afit, a hawker, was charged with stealing two bed quilts from one Ow Ating. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

SHANGHAI.

The crew of the wrecked barque *Annie Gray* arrived here on the 5th instant, from Chefoo, by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Yuhsin*. It seems that the barque struck on what is known as Double Island, and has since become a total wreck.

We mentioned some time ago that the stern-wheel steamer *Paokong* had been sold to some Chinese, and was to begin running to Hankow. It is rumoured that her purchasers are forming a company, with the object of acquiring also the steamers *Hanyang*, *Ping-on*, *Hoyen*, and *Japan*,—all five vessels to run on the Yangtsze.

The last squad of starving refugees from the North which arrived at Shanghai, came from Haichau, in the North-east of this province. It borders on Shantung and on the sea. Its coast-landers depend for subsistence on the manufacture of salt, and as so much of the population of the North of this province and Shantung derive their salt from Haichau, and have scattered in search of food, the business of the district has fallen off so much as to occasion great distress.

The steamer *Kianghwan* left here on the 26th ultimo for Hankow, and returned late on the 4th instant. She reports having experienced, during the round passage, a continuation of wet weather—heavy snowstorms alternately with rain and sleet. The downfall of water is naturally having a desirable effect on the river, the water at Hankow rising sixteen inches from the 27th ultimo to the 1st instant. There were corresponding risings in the navigable channels at Hunter and Olyphant Islands; and so soon as the snow melts, which was lying seven and eight inches deep on the ground at Hankow and down below Kiukiang, it is thought there will be sufficient water for all the steamers to reach Hankow without difficulty.

The *Gazette* of the 11th January contains a decree regarding the relief to be afforded to the sufferers from famine in the districts North of the Yangtsze, who have been driven into the province of Kiangsu. Three-tenths of the reserve grain in store is to be distributed, and three-tenths of the money accruing from certain reserve funds at interest is to be used; 10,000 piculs also of the present year's grain collection are to be applied to purposes of relief, but the amount is to be made good (*qui* shipments to Peking), out of a certain supplementary levy. All of which means that Kiangsu is to feed the people who have migrated here, but the Central Government won't contribute a *cash*. "Not a single subject is to be left in a state of destitution," but Peking must have its pound of flesh notwithstanding.

Some native speculators have started an omnibus for the accommodation of Chinese passengers, to run to and fro between the Shanghai Railway Station and the Little East Gate, the fare charged being 100 cash each way. It is already running on the Honan road route, and appears to be well patronised. With proverbial skill in imitation, this vehicle is nearly an exact copy of the railway carriages now in use. The interior is comfortably fitted up, and is provided with reflector lamps, a clock, and other conveniences. The vehicle is drawn by two ponies, and the driver and conductor are attired in a livery evidently a close copy of that worn by the railway officials; altogether presenting a neat and cleanly turn-out. If the adventure is successful, it is intended, we are told, to build a number of similar vehicles, to ply on different routes.

Between nine and twelve months ago, reliable information was received that the lorcha *Mandarin*, which about three years before had been pirated in the river Yangtsze by her own crew, and her captain murdered and made away with, had been seen trading between native ports on the Fohkien coast and especially in the neighbourhood of Singmun. Acting upon this information, the British authorities directed Captain Woollcombe, of H.B.M.'s corvette *Thalia*, to proceed on a cruise down the coast, and search the island channels and the mouths of all creeks in which such a craft as the *Mandarin* could float. The *Thalia* accordingly proceeded on her mission, having on board Mr. E. J. Forrest, then Acting Consul at Ningpo and Mr. J. Main, brother of the murdered captain. Unlike a preceding and futile search made in a Chinese gunboat, soon after the disappearance of the *Mandarin*, this second attempt was productive of satisfactory results, in so far that four or five men were unearthed at Singmun and neighbourhood, some of whom were proved to have been concerned in the sale and disposal of a considerable portion of the cargo of the missing vessel; one of them in fact being the purchaser of some of it, and whose own books proved his complicity. These men were taken from Singmun to Ningpo, then brought to Shanghai, and afterwards taken back to Ningpo, where all trace of them appears to be lost, although it is said they have been returned to their own neighbourhood of Singmun or to Foochow. Nothing, however, has been since heard respecting them or the enquiry; and it even appears to be unknown if they are still in custody. It seems clear that the accused have not been punished, or some intimation would have been made to those chiefly interested. Four years have gone by since the piracy and murder on board the *Mandarin*, and justice is not yet satisfied, notwithstanding that the cruise of the *Thalia* resulted in the capture of several persons who were beyond doubt implicated. A claim for monetary compensation, for loss of the vessel and cargo, was submitted long since, but the claimant has been informed that it cannot be entertained until the case against the prisoners is disposed of. Nine months having elapsed since the termination of that cruise, which by the way involved much expenditure of public money, the question suggests itself—What has been done with the prisoners?—*Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

12th January.

Skating has been very poor, the ponds being covered with dust, as soon as they were frozen over. The river, being like a plain of small icebergs, has not been of much use either. Now the snow has come and the cold also (Fahr. 7 below zero), the poor people suffer considerably. Some 25 wretched creatures were found dead the other day, starved and frozen to death.—Two sportsmen bagged a couple of bustards last week weighing 13lbs. and 21lbs.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEEFOO.

February 1st.

"It's an ill wind that blows nowhere," is an aphorism which may be true in Shanghai, but here the truth of the unperverted proverb has been peculiarly exemplified this winter. The famine which has caused so much misery and suffering through the length and breadth of this province, has been the means of keeping us well supplied with mails and sustaining our intercourse with the outside world for the scarcity of food in the interior has caused a regular steamer to ply between your port and this, laden with rice for the starving native population, and as the alternate English and French mails arrived in Shanghai, an opportunity presented itself by which they were forwarded to us when due. The stories current concerning the abject wretchedness to which the poorer classes have been reduced, in consequence of the famine, are heartrending in the extreme. Thousands of destitute villagers have been forced to leave their homes, and have come to Yentai, ragged, diseased, and starving. Some of the mandarins and influential men in the town have instituted soup-kitchens, where a liberal supply of weak broth is dispensed once a day to all comers; but the food thus given is so insufficient to support life, that many prefer to beg, and seem to succeed in obtaining at least as much as sustain themselves and their families. The foreign settlement unfortunately shares the patronage of these miserables, and not unfrequently a dozen of shivering wretches may be seen huddled up at one door, bawling for alms; for they are no gentle pleaders, but vociferate like a chorus of Bedlamites. The death-rate is naturally terribly high, as the weather has been very severe: The cold must have been intense as felt by half-naked women and children, partially protected from the biting wind by huts of seaweed and rotten planks. Yet when the warm weather sets in fever may be generated in these filthy abodes, and the fire may prove infinitely worse than the frying-pan.

The wreck of the *Annie Gray* is a sad event in our winter's history. She struck on a sunken rock close under Double Island, in a fog, and the first gale had broken her in pieces before much cargo could be salved. Her loss has given rise to a good deal of excitement, as the greater part of her cargo, consisting of rice and cotton, was uninsured, and the Chinese owners have been very clamorous and unreasonable with regard to the salved portion, asserting their right to what they call their goods, without reference to or provision for the salvage expenses. In fact the interference of the British Consul and the Commissioner of Customs was found necessary before a satisfactory adjustment could be made; nay, I believe the affair is not yet arranged. Then again, some difficulties have arisen in connection with the salving, the captain of the *Annie Gray* having contracted with a private individual for the discharge of the cotton and then requested the *Mosquito* to take charge of the wreck, at the same time omitting to inform the officer in command of his arrangement with the salver. This led to a misunderstanding, which resulted in a few disagreeable episodes, which are now being enquired into and settled by H.B.M.'s Consul. Captain Moreunder went an examination yesterday at a Court of Enquiry regarding the circumstances in connection with the loss of his vessel, and after due consideration his certificate was returned to him with a reprimand for incautiously steering in a southerly direction during a fog, when he knew he was so near the islands. His reason for heading the vessel thus was in order to catch a sight of the lighthouse; but the strong tide which runs there, carried him much further than he anticipated. I understand he owned one-third of the ship, which was uninsured, though the other two-thirds were fully covered.

A German bark, the *Catharina*, arrived from Hamburg the other day and has on board telegraph wires for Tientsin; that looks like progress.

The weather is more changeable now, and frost and thaw alternately keep our streets sloppy.

5th February.

Referring to my letter per *Yehsin*, the case therein mentioned has now been finished and the defendant has been fined $55, but I understand he has appealed. In summing up, the judge remarked that the defence evidently was an endeavour to prove the naval officers were drunk, a charge which had fallen to the ground, as the only witness whose evidence was worthy of consideration said simply that the officers were excited, and the judge remarked "if they had as much trouble with you as is alleged I do no wonder they were excited without attributing it to liquor." There is no news. We do not now expect another steamer before March. A courier arrived from Newchwang this morning; the weather there is mild.—*Shanghai Courier Correspondent.*

TIENTSIN.

From Laoling, in Shantung, I hear (through a gentleman who returned from there a few days ago) that corn cobs are being ground up and mixed with bran and other things as an article of food. The distress seems to be very great. There is nothing new concerning the refugees here.—Mr. Yun, who put alum into the gruel at the soup kitchens some time since, after being taken out of the prison and placed in the keeping of the lictors, has again been remanded to prison to await the Viceroy's judgment. An appeal to the Taotai by the Fire Companies, made a few days ago, was of no avail.

There is a rumour that H.E. Li intends having a telegraph erected next spring to connect his yamên with the Arsenal, and also a gun fired in his yamên at 12 daily, by electricity (*i.e.*, in connection with the telegraph), also that a gasometer is to be erected and 3,000 burners set in Tientsin.

The benefit given for the friends of the poor sailor who was drowned realized about $100—a small enough sum certainly for the old people bereaved of a son and left without regular support.

A considerable depression in silver has taken place of late, attributable, it is said, to the small amount of cash in the market, consequent on the falling off of business caused by the famine. The tael has not been so low before for a number of years.

It is now snowing a little with the prospect of a good fall. The former fall has not yet all disappeared.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

A change has been announced in the arrangements for the Chinese mission to Japan. Hsü Ch'ien-shên, lately appointed as chief envoy to that country, has been transferred to the Foochow Arsenal; and his place is taken by his late coadjutor or "junior envoy," Ho Ju-chang. An official named Chang Sze-kwei, titularly expectant of promotion to the class of Prefects (or officers of the fourth rank), is named as as junior or associate envoy in his stead. No date is fixed for departure of the Mission.

A second abundant snowfall, which took place on the 23rd January, has gladdened the hearts of the Chinese, who see in this an infallible presage of a good harvest year to come. It is stated that M. Giquel, the late Director of the Foochow Arsenal, is to leave for Europe early in the spring, taking with him thirty pupils who are to be placed in England to study naval architecture, navigation, &c., &c. Other students will probably also be sent to France.

The news of the capture of the city of Manas, north-west of Urumtsi, on the 6th November, after a siege of three months, and the slaughter of a large number of the Tungani insurgents, has given much satisfaction to the Chinese, who consider that the campaign in the region north of the Tien Shan range is virtually closed, since the direct communication with Tarbagatai is now re-established; but the demands for funds for the army are understood to be very pressing. A force of something over 20,000 men is collected at Urumtsi or in its neighbourhood, with a view to an advance upon Turfan; and supplies of money from the provinces are urgently called for. The Shanghai Custom House, it is said, will be required to furnish a considerable quota. Should the Chinese army succeed in reaching and capturing Turfan, it will then have only a strip of desert separating it from the most advanced post of Yakoob Khan's territory: but whether it will be sufficiently rash to venture on an advance in that direction remains to be seen.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

February 12th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.290
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.220
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.214
Thermometer—9 A.M.	51½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	52
Thermometer—4 P.M.	51
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	49½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	49
Thermometer—Maximum	52
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	51

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 12th February.

A large business has been done to-day in Patna and Benares; the select chests of the former placed at $575 to $582½, and the latter at $540 to $541½ for ordinary chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/2¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 228½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 228½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73½
Private, 30 days' sight 75

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—30 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$610 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$168 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 93 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£99. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

February 12th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.47	29.26	—	—	—	—	29.98	30.10
Ther'ster attached	51.5	50.0	—	—	—	—	48.9	45.3
Direction of Wind	N	NE	—	—	—	—	N	NW
Force	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	5
Dry Thermometer	50.0	49.0	—	—	—	—	52.9	36.7
Wet Thermometer	46.0	46.0	—	—	—	—	46.0	33.8
Weather	c.	o.c.	—	—	—	—	c.b.	o.g.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. F. Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. T. Thunder. *U.* Red, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

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NEW BOOKS:
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC:
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.

STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
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TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
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A Well Assorted Stock of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.
CALIFORNIA STORES.
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NUSSEB KHAN & Co's
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Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES, PICKLED MONGOES,
PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS,
TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

FOR SALE—CASH.

GOOD AMERICAN HAMS, at 25 Cents per lb.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts, $7.00.
CLARET, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts, $2.50.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.
1m 220 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,
By R. M. TALBOT,
Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.
SOLD BY
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
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1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

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CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$8 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached. 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.
1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	England's Glory	Knight	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Star of China	Blaker	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Outwater	Creelman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Lombardy (str.)	Hall		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Hindostan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Argyll (str.)	Scott	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Mortemart		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 20th inst., daylight.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. AND HIOGO	Cairnsmuir (str.)			Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Travancore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

In order to make room for SPRING GOODS on and after
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH,
We shall offer the remaining of our WINTER STOCK at an
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DRESS GOODS, at 15 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 20 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 25 Cents per Yard.
DRESS GOODS, at 30 Cents per Yard.
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FANCY SILKS!
We offer about 5,900 Yards at 35 Cents per Yard (these are more or less soiled), Original Price $1.50 and $2.00 per Yard.

JAPANESE SILKS!
Reduced to 40 Cents per Yard.

WOOL SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
and JACKETS,
Marked VERY CHEAP.

LADIES', BOYS', and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at HALF PRICE.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE,
GREATLY REDUCED.

100 Dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS,
All Sizes, at less than Half Price.

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising:—
STUFF GOODS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
and other USEFUL GOODS, are marked at Prices which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment we beg to inform our Customers and the Public that this EXTRAORDINARY and UNPRECEDENTED SALE must CLOSE on February 24th.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

PRIME DUTCH CHEESE. SOUR KROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF. CODFISH. SALT HERRINGS.
BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, CENTRAL FIRE REVOLVERS, & CARTRIDGES.
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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
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} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England, and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1368 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
206 Hongkong, 12th February, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
D. Scott, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
258 Hongkong, 10th February, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Travancore* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
226 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TRAVANCORE"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
227 Hongkong, 5th February, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE British Steamer
"CAIRNSMUIR,"
due shortly from London and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
261 Hongkong, 12th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"STAR OF CHINA,"
Blaker, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
235 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"ENGLAND'S GLORY,"
Knight, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
33 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque
"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"
Captain Johnson, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
203 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"OUTWATER,"
Creelman, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

THE British Bark
"ALPHINGTON,"
of 326 Tons Register.
Apply to
WIELER & Co.
171 Hongkong, 29th January, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in, the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 17th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 5th, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant MORTEMART, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st February, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 28th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ALDEN BESSE, American bark, Noyes,—Rozario & Co.
CAP HORN, German bark, Matzen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
CARPO, British ship, Murphy.—Order.
DANUBE, British steamer, Clanchy.—Yuen Fat Hong.
EDWARD JAMES, American bark, O'Brien.—Rozario & Co.
ENGLAND'S GLORY, British ship, Knight.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
IRAZU, British bark, Pearce.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
LYDIA, British bark, Youngson.—Butterfield & Swire.
MCNEAR, American ship, Taylor.—Messageries Maritimes.
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American bark, Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PRESTO, British bark, Laidman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SARAH NICHOLSON, British ship, Selkirk.—Melchers & Co.
ST. ANNE, French brig, Jan.—Carlowitz & Co.
TYBURNIA, British ship, Golder.—Meyer & Co.
UZZIAH, British 3-m. sch., Harnden.—Wieler & Co.
WESTERN BELLE, American bark, Fish.—Order.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of
FANS AND IVORY WARE
FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.
CHUN QUAN KEE,
3m] CANAL ROAD, CANTON. [109

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y. 1145 July 20

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TE-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Hindostan* and *Argyll*, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
THURSDAY, 15th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be CLOSED as follows:—
2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

LETTERS, Per Half Ounce.

	Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, *Greenland, Jamaica, Panama*	8	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	8	6
Guatemala, *Marquesas Is.*, Mexico, Salvador, *Tahiti*	8	10
Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies	8	13
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru	8	17
Brazil	8	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	8	27

BOOKS & PAPERS.

Circulars, &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 21st instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
THURSDAY, 22nd instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Obit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters	22 cents per half ounce
For Newspapers	4 „ each.
For Books and Patterns	1 ounce 4 cents.
	2 ounces 8 cents.
	every 4 ounces 12 cents.

Correspondence can now be forwarded by closed Mails to the United Kingdom, via San Francisco, at the following rates:—

Letters	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration	8 cents.
Newspapers	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 1 oz.	2 cents.
Books and Patterns, 2 oz.	4 cents.
Books and Patterns, every 4 oz.	8 cents.

The Mails close on 2.30 P.M., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 P.M.

The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

Extracts.

THE MODERN PATRIOTS CREED.

(As collected from the *Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette, Standard, Morning Post,* and other harmonious and irrefragable authorities.)

I do believe that Heaven designed
Our land to play first fiddle;
And that Humanity's a blind,
And Justice just a diddle,
That John Bull, as Heaven's special pet,
May rear both as he wishes;
His interest's all that he can get;
His rights—his loaves and fishes.

I do believe in "Cockshoop"
As watchword for the nation;
That to unselfishness to stoop
Is maudlin degradation;
That rolling brag about our Flag,
Our courage or our coffers,
Is just the way to put the gag
On foreign foes and scoffers.

I do believe fanatic fools
Who cackle of "Humanity,"
Are truants, who shirk History's school,
To play at Christianity.
That he—the worst of all the pack—
The emotional politician,
Is to a statesman what the quack
Is to the true physician.

I do believe in shaken fists
As means of striking terror;
That amateur diplomatists
Must always be in error;
That the true patriotic plan,
The rule that men should bind most
Is, our own interests in the van,
And Devil take the hindmost!

—*Punch.*

NAPHTHA WELLS.

A few miles from the town of Bakou, in the Caucasus, are situated the naphtha wells of that district. For hundreds of years naphtha has been extracted by the natives from this locality, and the quantity underground appears to be unlimited. A well 81 feet deep is shown to the visitor which was dug 200 years ago by the Persians when they were masters of the country. In summer, when gases are generated in the bowels of the earth, the naphtha is thrown up in jets, some reaching 100 feet in height above the ground, and then runs to waste in the absence of means to collect such large quantities of this oil. Mr. Churchill, the British Consul at Resht, Persia, reports that, while at Bakou last year on his way to his post, he visited the wells on the neighbouring plateau of Balakhana. He says that in 1874 the tax of 25c. per pood (36lb.) of petroleum produced brought the Government 280,000r., showing a produce of 1,120,000 poods of petroleum, and a consumption of three times that amount of naphtha. In that year upwards of 180 manufactories were at work in the outskirts of Bakou, but, owing to the enormous competition of American petroleum, many of the smaller manufactories have been compelled to shut up. The two largest are at Surakh Khana, eight versts from Balakhana. This spot was chosen for economy of fuel, as gas issuing out of the surface is used in lieu of coal or naphtha. You have at Surakh Khana the wonderful sight of green fields and waving corn in the midst of which the removal of a foot or two of earth will reveal a jet of gas that will raise an enormous blaze if set on fire. It is here that the Hindu monastery of fire-worshippers is established, where a tongue of flame is perpetually kept up. But against the advantage of cheap fuel must be set the expense of transport from the naphtha wells. The average price of petroleum at Bakou is stated by the Consul at 1r. 10c. per pood, and the cost of transport to Moscow at 57c. There is great room for economy in the transport of the raw material to the manufactories, which might be effected, as in America, by constructing a railway with suitable tanks or by means of gravitation through an iron pipe; and some saving might also be obtained in the process of purifying the petroleum. It is only by such means that the Bakou petroleum can compete with that of the United States. The naphtha makes a very good substitute for coal in steamers employed in the Caspian Sea.

ASTROLOGY.

The planets were supposed to have special influence on the seven ages of human life. The infant, "mewling and puking in the nurse's arms," was very appropriately dedicated to the moist moon; the whining schoolboy (did schoolboys whine in the days of good Queen Bess?) was less appropriately assigned to Mercury, the patron of those who eagerly seek after knowledge; then, very naturally, the lover sighing like furnace was regarded as the especial favourite of Venus. Thus far the order has been that of the seven planets of the ancient astrology, in supposed distance. Now, however, we have to pass over the sun, finding Mars the patron of mid life, appropriately (in this respect) presiding over the soldier full of strange oaths, and so forth; the "justice in fair round belly with good capon lined" is watched over by the respectable Sun; maturer age by Jupiter; and, lastly, old age by Saturn. Colours were also assigned to the twelve zodiacal signs—to Aries, white and red; to Taurus, white and lemon; to Gemini, white and red (the same as Aries); to Cancer, green or russet; to Leo, red or green; to Virgo, black, speckled with blue; to Libra, black, or dark crimson, or tawny colour; to Scorpio, brown; to Sagittarius, yellow, or a green sanguine (this is a strange a colour as the *gris rouge* of Molière's L'Avare); Capricorn, black, or a swarthy brown; to Aquarius, a sky-coloured blue; to Pisces, white glistening colour (like a fish just taken out of the water). The chief fixed stars had various influences assigned to them by astrologers. These influences were mostly associated with the imaginary figures of the constellations. Thus the bright star in the head of Aries, called by some the Ram's Horn, was regarded as dangerous and evil, denoting bodily hurts. The star Menkar, in the Whale's jaw, denoted sickness, disgrace, and ill-fortune, with danger from great beasts. Betelgeux, the bright star on Orion's right shoulder, denoted martial honours or wealth; Bellatrix, the star on Orion's left shoulder, denoted military or civic honours; Rigel, on Orion's left foot, denoted honours; Sirius and Procyon, the greater and lesser Dog Stars, both implied wealth and renown. Star clusters seem to have portended loss of sight; at least we learn that the Pleiades were "eminent stars," but denoting accidents to the sight or blindness: while the cluster Præsepe, or the Beehive, in like manner threatened blindness. The cluster in Perseus does not seem to have been noticed by astrologers. The variable star Algol, or Caput Medusæ, which marks the head of Gorgon, was accounted "the most unfortunate, violent, and dangerous star in the heavens." It is tolerably clear that the variable character of this star had been detected long before Montanari (to whom the discovery is commonly attributed) noticed the phenomenon. The name Algol is only a variation of Al-ghúl, the monster or demon; and it cannot be doubted that the demoniac, Gorgonian character assigned to this star was suggested by its ominous change, as though it were the eye of some fierce monster slowly winking amid the gloom of space. The two stars called the Aselli, which lie on either side the cluster Præsepe, "are said" (by astrologers) "to be of a burning nature, and to give great indications of a violent death, or of violent and severe accidents by fire. The star called Cor Hydræ, or the serpent's heart, denotes trouble through women, (said I not rightly that astrology was a masculine science?); the Lion's heart, Regulus, implied glory and riches; Deneb, the Lion's tail, misfortune and disgrace. The southern scale of Libra meant bad fortune, while the northern was eminently fortunate.—*Belgravia.*

THE WONDERS OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS.

In a recent lecture to working men, at Glasgow, Sir Wyville Thomson described some of the strange things he saw during the voyage of the *Challenger*. He said the sixteen or seventeen families who reside on the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, which is about half way between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, have suffered so much from violent gales, that they now build their cottages of blocks of stone—a sort of soft volcanic tufa—of four or five feet square, in order to enable them to withstand these storms. The wind was sometimes so violent that these blocks, when being brought down from the quarry, were lifted bodily by the wind. As there was no mortar on the island, all the stones were dove-tailed into each other, and it was curious to see the people building these cottages. Very frequently wrecks occurred on the island, and a number of large spars were picked up on the shore as the remains of lost vessels. They got two or three of these spars, and, laying them up against the wall at a low angle, had them carefully greased, and, by a method which was known to have been used in Assyria and ancient Egypt, they gradually moved on rollers and slid up these blocks to the top of the wall, when they were fixed in their places. Tristan d'Acunha is one of a little group of three islands, one of which is called Nightingale Island. It was covered with tussack grass seven, eight, or nine feet in height; and from the top of these tussacks grass sprang about an inch and a half in height. The tussack grass became matted so as to form a very dense jungle, through which it was difficult to crush. Long avenues ran between the tussacks, covered with slippery wet clay, and on the ground were multitudes of penguins. These birds had millions of nests under the long grass, and they kept the ground constantly wet, and it had the strongest possible smell of ammonia. It was impossible to pass a single yard along these avenues without crushing the young birds or the nests, while the old penguins all around made the most frightful din, and jagged the leg of the traveller, their long, sharp beaks drawing blood at every stroke. These penguins were a most extraordinary sight. They were perfectly tame, in the first place, because they did not know any reason for fear from proximity to man; and, secondly, because they had really no means of escape. They stood from 1½ to 2½ feet in height. Their nests were little flat clay erections, about two inches in height. The bird laid one, sometimes two eggs, and to hatch them it sat on the nest upright. It was a singular sight to see the birds sitting on their eggs in the space between the tussacks. Some six or eight acres were covered with them. At certain times perhaps a thousand of these penguins would come out from the various lanes and walk down to the sea. Whenever they got to the water they threw themselves down and squattled into it. The moment they were in the water they acted just as if they were fishes. The grey groove in their backs was occasionally seen above the surface, but it was scarcely possible to imagine they were birds—they looked just like grey mullets. Having fished for a while, they returned to their nests by a regular path, which was beaten as flat as a sheep walk. The whole was carried out by a regular system, the birds going to the sea by one path and returning by another. Sometimes they would stand and have a talk for a while, apparently a regular chattering going on; then all of a sudden they would stand at attention, and each proceed to its particular nest. In September, 1874, the expedition visited Arru, and the lecturer went on shore at a curious town called Dobbo, where the woods in the neighbourhood are filled with flocks of the great bird of paradise—an exquisitely beautiful creature, the hunting of which is the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Arru. This bird has a most magnificent plume of feathers, of a delicate yellow colour, coming up from under the wings, and falling over the back like a jet of water. The breast was a brilliant emerald green, and the body a beautiful yellow. These birds were much admired by the semi-savage tribes, and fetched large prices. They were about the size of a small pigeon, and had a voice not very unlike the jackdaw—in fact, they were allied to the crows. They were restless, peculiar birds, and flew about the branches of great trees. They were constantly chattering, but being much hunted, they were very wary, and it was difficult to get them shot. The natives had a peculiar way of killing them. They went up into the boughs of a tree which the birds were known to frequent, and, collecting a number of the branches, they concealed themselves so that they could scarcely be seen; then, when a flock came, they picked off the birds with arrows with blunt heads. These arrows were of course quite noiseless. The bird was simply paralysed and fell, and in that way the natives sometimes got a large number of the flock. Of the costume of the people of New Guinea, the lecturer said the men were all perfectly black, and had their hair dressed in the height of the fashion of New Guinea. It stood far out from the head, and was finely and delicately frizzled, and dressed in a peculiar way into an irregular mop, into which they had stuck six or eight feathers about 1½ or 2 feet long. These were made up of several feathers—perhaps a black one and then a white one, and so on. Besides that a great number of them wear a wreath of hibiscus bloom, of the brightest scarlet, on the hair. Many of them had a couple of bear's teeth through their noses. They had also a band worked in some way over their bodies, and into it, just at the shoulder, was stuck a branch of a plant which had a narrow leaf of a pale green colour, mottled with white. These leaves were from 1½ to 2 feet long, and were so placed behind the shoulder as to give the appearance of a wing. They had also generally a large breastplate hung round their neck, and it was ornamented with a scarlet colour. Otherwise they had no clothes whatever, anything in the way of covering being simply for the purpose of ornament. At Marion Island, in the neighbourhood of Kerguelen Island, the naturalists found the albatrosses sitting on their nests. They wanted to get a number of the eggs of these birds, and when they landed and went among them the birds remained quietly on their nests. When the members of the expedition went nearer to them they began to clatter with their beaks, and now and then gave a squall. They never offered to rise, and the only way to get the eggs was to get a stick, put it under the neck of the albatross, and shove off the bird, which fell sprawling on the ground beside the nest. The egg was then abstracted, and the bird gradually gathered itself up and sat down on the nest again, as if the egg was still there. It looked, indeed, a very stupid bird. It was, however, totally different when it got into the air. It had considerable difficulty in rising. It moved along a little way and made several attempts before it succeeded. If it could get to a rising hummock where it could throw itself off it was all right, as it got the air under the wings, and then it began to rise. The moment it soared into the air it was a perfectly different creature. The wings could not be seen to move as they soared about in the most graceful and beautiful curves. On coming down near its nest it made an attempt once or twice, and ultimately, as if losing all control of itself, tumbled down head foremost, and it was some time before it could gather itself together again and get its wings all right. In the Island of Marion there were also the penguins, and mixing with the penguins was another little bird, something like the fan-tailed pigeon. These went always in pairs, and fed upon the eggs of the penguin. When they were bent on feeding, one would go on each side of the penguin sitting on its egg, and while one engaged the large bird's attention, and caused it to rise off the nest to give it a peck as if for its impertinence, the other one tilted out the egg, and it was off and away before the penguin—which seemed rather a slow bird—realised the loss it had sustained.

AN AMERICAN INTERVIEWER.

"He was a tall, gaunt, bony man, and his height, I should think, exceeded six feet by three or four inches. 'Well!' he said, very abruptly, 'I want to know what you've come to our country for?' . . . Without looking me directly in the face, but glancing at me sideways, he said, very deliberately, 'I am not satisfied with the friendly articles in the papers. I have read them, and I have come to the conclusion that you are an enemy of our glorious Union.' 'Sir,' said I, indignantly, 'this is too bad; it is intolerable!' He waved his hand. I rang the bell. 'It's my private opinion,' he added, 'that you have come here for no good, and that at this very moment you have Jeff Davis's gold in your pocket.' My blood was fairly up. 'And it's my private opinion, Mr. ——, that if you don't leave the room this moment, you'll be kicked out!' Mr. —— was a strong man and a big man, as I have said, and I am only of the middle size and not particularly muscular, though there is a very unmistakable spice of the devil in me when I am incensed. I imagined for a moment or two that the end would be a very inglorious personal encounter between us. Whether Mr. —— had noticed that I had rung the bell, and thought that the waiter might possibly take part in my favour, or that the expression in my eyes convinced him that I was in a dangerous humour, I do not know; but certain it is that Mr. —— rose from his chair, put on his hat, and, without saying another word, left the room before the waiter made his appearance. I know I am not a coward, yet I was very much relieved by the peaceable termination of this disagreeable incident."—*Dr. Mackay's "Recollections."*

FREDERICK OZANAM.

Soon after his arrival in Paris he called upon Chateaubriand, who did him the service of warning him against the theatre, so that he was thenceforth able to plead a promise to Chateaubriand to his companions, to whom he would scarcely have cared to plead a promise to his mother. The elder Ampère took him into his house, where he laid the foundations of a life-long friendship with the younger Ampère; in fact, it was easy for him to make friends, he was so transparently unselfish and so exuberantly affectionate. Moreover, he had that natural turn for thankfulness which doubles the pleasure of fine natures, as self-complacency doubles the pleasures of natures not so fine; and he had the gaiety which is the proper reward of young people who do nothing they seriously disapprove and are free from sordid cares. But, as Miss O'Meara truly observes, gaiety does not exclude *découragement*, a general sense that things are too difficult and one's own faculties are too inadequate, which is apt to torment persons who are weakly by constitution and languid by temperament, and linger on the threshold of production when their conscience forces them to be industrious. His conscience, too, intensified another source of discomfort. Clever young men before deciding on their career are apt to hesitate from mixed motives compounded in all proportions of idealism and legitimate and illegitimate self-esteem. Ozanam's piety made this hesitation take the form of anxiety about his "vocation," especially as he shrank from marriage in a way that in the other sex is called maidenly. He actually thought of joining the Dominicans when Lacordaire entered the order. However, the question settled itself for him naturally and happily enough. He was appointed to a chair of commercial law at Lyons; he fell in love and was married. Just before his marriage he had to decide the question whether he would go to Paris as Fauriel's deputy at the Sorbonne on a salary of £100 a year, or stay at Lyons and keep his chair of law and succeed to Quinet's chair at a salary of £600. His wife approved his choice of Paris, which proved as prudent as it was generous; he succeeded Fauriel in due course as he deserved to do, and his lectures were a brilliant success, and contributed in their measure to the rehabilitation of the mediæval Church. His chief merits seem to have been a graceful, if too exuberant, style, ardent and generous sympathies, above all, a sincere and indefatigable curiosity.—*Academy.*

A PEACEFUL FLORENTINE.

Agnolo Pandolfini lived in the year of grace 1400 and the following years. . . . Work, exercise, and cleanliness are the chief points which he impresses upon his sons. He bids them keep themselves "clean and civil" with admirable conciseness and exactitude; and dwells upon the advantages of abundant and pure air, a wholesome house, and personal activity, with an enlightenment worthy of an age more deeply interested in sanitary science than the fifteenth century is supposed to have been. "Exercise," he says, "preserves life, kindles the natural warmth and vigour, carries off superfluities and evil humours, fortifies the body and the nerves, is necessary to youth, useful to the aged. He who takes no exercise can never live a cheerful and healthy life." We need not linger upon the excellent advice he gives about the use of time, which is more admirable than original, and in which his favourite economy is largely dwelt upon. After these fundamental rules of *masserizia*, the excellent citizen, whose first thought is for his family, begins to furnish his children with rules for the management of theirs. His audience, called by the general name of *Nipoti*, consisted of his sons and grandsons, not nephews according to our use of the word, the elders of whom were already, no doubt, adepts under his training in all the necessary organizations of a family. He gives them his advice first about the house, in which the domestic centre of all interests is to be made. "I chose a house," he says, taking his own experience as the example, "in a good neighbourhood and well-known street, where honest citizens lived of whom I could without danger make friends, while my wife found good company among their wives. And I informed myself who had lived in it in time past, and enquired whether they had been healthy and fortunate. There are certain houses in which, it would seem, no one can live happily." But of all houses he prefers the country-house, the villa, in which everything is at once more secure, and more more abundant than in the town. "There are," he says, "near Florence many places in the purest air, in pleasant country, with beautiful views, rare clouds, no bad winds, and good water, everything wholesome, pure, and good, in which houses may be found like palaces. . . . Try to get possession of one of these." And with this text he forthwith falls into such a rapture of enthusiasm for his villa, as perhaps the prosperous city man, thriving and satisfied, and feeling all the associations of his country residence to be happy, is more apt than any other to feel. Clearly the very poetry of the good merchant's life, its idyllic part, dearer than gain or civic honours, more delightful than power or wealth, was in his home outside the walls, with all the stores of kindly nature ripening round it, vines and fruits and golden corn, objects of that genial husbandry and stewardship, the *masserizia* which is, above all others, his favourite theme.—*From "The Makers of Florence," by Mrs. Oliphant.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th February, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.90
„ 40 „	„	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	93.00 a 101.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	100.00 a 116.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	112.00 a 124.00
„ Bombay		76.00 a 78.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.80 a 1.85
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.65 a 3.00
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.75 a 3.90
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.60 a 2.75
„ 15 lbs.	„	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.50 a 1.65
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ 8½ lbs.	„	1.90 a 2.40
„ 9 lbs.	„	2.70 a 2.75
„ 10 lbs.	„	2.97 a 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.30 a 1.45
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.90
„ 24 „ & 30 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.05 a 2.10
„ 24 „ & 30 in. 9 lbs. QL	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.65
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	„	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian	„	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 64 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.30 a 2.45
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.50 a 3.15
„ 600 „	„	3.30 a 3.35
„ 7,000 „	„	3.40 a 3.45
„ AA	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ EF	„	5.90 a 5.95
„ MH	„	4.75 a 4.90
„ EI	„	5.55 a 5.70
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 2.90
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.70 a 3.80
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.85 a 5.10
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.20 a 6.40
Camlets, 8B	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ BB	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ BBB	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a 14.50
„ LLL	„	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
„ „ Assorted	„	8.80 a 8.90
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	9.10 a 9.20
„ „ Assorted	„	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figured	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.50 a 3.55
„ Bar	„	2.90 a 2.95
„ Wire	„	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	„	7.00 a 8.10
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	„	37.50 a —
„ American	„	38.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
„ Swedish	„	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	25.00 a 20.00
Spelter	„	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
„ Plates	per box	6.00 a 6.15

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	19.50 a 21.00
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.70 a 1.85
„ 2nd „	„	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	„	0.83 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ „ Yellow	„	47.00 a 48.00
„ Hankow, White	„	56.00 a 56.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pel.	$2,900 a 4,000
„ 2nd „	„	600 a 800
„ 3rd „	„	150 a 250
Brimstone	„	3.20 a 3.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Barooskeau	„	4,800 a 5,000
„ Refuse	„	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	„	145.0 a 150.00
„ Inferior	„	21.00 a 22.00
Cloves	„	32.00 a 35.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
„ English steam	„	9.80 a 10.50
„ Sydney	„	9.30 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.00 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	25.00 a 29.00
„ Rod, „	„	24.00 a 25.00
„ Nails	„	23.00 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	16.50 a 16.00
„ Bombay	„	15.80 a 17.00
„ Shantung	„	15.00 a 15.25
„ Ningpo	„	15.50 a 16.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Tungchow	„	15.00 a 15.50
„ Calcutta	„	10.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	5.20 a 5.30
„ Siam	„	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	„	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	23.00 a 24.50
„ „ without bones	„	13.00 a 14.50
„ Chauchow	„	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	„	4.50 a 5.40
„ Red	„	3.08 a 3.90
Dried Lily Flowers	„	10.00 a 11.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	„	280 a 300
„ „ 7 a 8 „	„	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.15 a 1.40
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.	„	2.80 a 2.90
„ „ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	„	28.00 a 29.00
Flints	„	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	220.00 a 300.00
„ „ 2nd „	„	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	Tls. 11.0 a 13.5.0
„ Superior		Tls. 21.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	30.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	6.50 a 5.60
„ „ 2nd „	„	5.10 a 5.30
Mushrooms	„	55.00 a 62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a 12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a 7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.10 a 6.50
Peas, White	„	2.80 a 2.85
„ Green	„	2.60 a 2.65
„ Black	„	2.40 a 2.45
„ Yellow	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Green Beans	„	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.60
Potatoe Flour	„	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	„	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,600 a 3,000
„ Mother	„	2,600 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.82 a 1.85
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.69 a 1.71
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a 1.74
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ Cut	„	3.65 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	„	4.60 a 4.70
„ Black	„	3.00 a 3.04
Sharkfin	„	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a 30.00
„ California	„	12.50 a 13.00
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.60
Pepper, White	„	15.40 a 15.60
„ Black	„	8.50 a 8.60
Betel Nut	„	3.70 a 3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	3.50 a 3.70
„ South Seas	„	18.00 a 14.60
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.00
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton, White, 1 a 3	„	5.20 a 6.45
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	—
„ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ Candy	„	8.10 a 8.25
„ „ Foochow	„	8.90 a 0.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	8.20 a 9.20
Walnuts	„	4.50 a 4.75
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.60 a 1.65
„ California	„	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 6.1.5.0 a 6.2.5.0
Pea „		6.1.5.0 a 5.2.5.0
Tea „	„	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.30

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Argyll	Feb. 8	Scott	Brit. str	1771	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Bombay	Jan. 4	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	Feb. 7	Hannings	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	Feb. 4	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
City of Peking	Jan. 31	Tanner	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Danube	Feb. 10	Clunchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Glenroy	Feb. 12	Taylor	Brit. str	1370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Fame	—	—	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co.	Tug Plying
Hindostan	Feb. 9	Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Iolung ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Lombardy	Feb. 12	W. B. Hall	Brit. str	1726	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
M'tgomeryshire	Feb. 9	Sturrock	Brit. str	1146	H. Kiser & Co	
Namoa	Feb. 12	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Norna	Feb. 10	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pautah	Feb. 9	Patterson	Chi. str	870	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Penedo	Feb. 7	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Saida	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Feb. 9	Puncheard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	812	Rozario & Co	
Alphington	Jan. 28	Cunningham	Brit. bk	323	Wieler & Co	Tientsin
A. T. Stallknecht	Feb. 8	Schutt	Ger. bk	539	Siemssen & Co	
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amr. bk	1168	Order	
Bertha	Jan. 26	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	
Bonito	Jan. 28	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Meyer & Co	London
Bonita	Jan. 27	H. Stehr	Ger. sch	356	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Bun Caso	Jan. 26	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Cap Horn	Jan. 28	Matzen	Ger. bk	407	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit. bk	1083	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Coeran	—	Vinsen	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Corinne	Oct. 25		Brit. bk	396	Wieler & Co	Saigon
Cutwater	Dec. 8	Creelman	Amr. sh	987	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Edward James	Jan. 9	O'Brien	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland
E'land's Glory	Dec. 25	Knight	Brit. sh	751	Meyer & Co	London
Forward	Feb. 1	Vanderverd	Brit. bk	759	Rozario & Co	Portland
Hansa	Dec. 28	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Meyer & Co	London
Humboldt	Jan. 10	Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Manila
Irazu	Feb. 3	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	D. Lapraik & Co	
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lucky	Jan. 9	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	424	Tack Mee & Co	
Lydia	Feb. 11	Youngson	Brit. bk	306	Butterfield & Swire	
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Messageries Maritimes	
N. Gibson	Jan. 26	Bradford	Amr. bk	741	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Cebu
Pallas	Feb. 9	M. Luders	Ger. bk	492	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Paul Marie	Feb. 5	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Presto	Dec. 21	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Rapid	Jan. 9	Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Rio Loge	Feb. 9	Mathews	Brit. bg	241	Olyphant & Co	
Rosa Bottcher	Feb. 5	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	
St. Anne	Feb. 6	Jan	Fren. bg	287	Carlowitz & Co	
S. Nicholson	Feb. 8	Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Melchers & Co	
Siamese Crown	Feb. 9	Saxtorph	Siam. bk	540	Tack Mee & Co	
S. of the Age	Jan. 10	Johnson	Brit. bk	347	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Star of China	Jan. 21	Blaker	Brit. sh	794	Meyer & Co	London
Sumatra	Oct. 21	Clough	Amr. sh	1071	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Tyburnia	Jan. 31	R. Golder	Brit. sh	948	Meyer & Co	
Unanima	Dec. 31	Cain	Brit. bk	746	Russell & Co	New York
Union	Feb. 8	M'oberrarria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Uzziah	Feb. 8	Harnden	Brit. sch	218	Wieler & Co	
Western Bell	Feb. 12	B. E. Fish	Amr. bk	1135	Order	
Wm. Turner	Feb. 12	Vanderverd	Brit. bk	431	Chinese	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	100	Com. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	En route to Foochow
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Chinkiang
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. T. H. Royse	Kobe
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Foochow
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Hankow
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman	Shanghai
Lily	screw sloop	3	85	Com. Cochrane [Bart]	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Chefoo
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	100	Com. R. H. Napier	Haitan Straits
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Hongkong
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. Bolitho	Hongkong
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain St. John	Hongkong
Thistle	double sc. gun vl	4	120	Com. Pusey	Nagasaki
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Talisman	French cor.	—	—	Commander M. St Hilaire
Tejo	Port. gun-b.	400	—	Captain Amaral

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin	—		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Signal	Feb. 9	Whitney	Amr. bk	493	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chan-tung ‡	—	—	H.I.C.M.			
Ching-taing ‡	—	Bessard	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chom-hait ‡	—	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Powan			Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co.	Laid up
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 13th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Elliotta	Dec. 6	Patching	Brit. bk	285	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Spark †	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	

† *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 8th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	Feb. 3	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	371	Dircks & Co	Channel
M. A. Dixon	Jan. 8	Corner	Brit. bk	415	Ed. Vincent & Co	
Norma	Jan. 25	Runge	Ger. bk	339	Dircks & Co	
N. Castle	Jan. 9	Weppener	Brit. bk	354	Ed. Vincent & Co	
Oceanus	Jan. 27	Brockwoldt	Ger. sch	329	Dircks & Co	
Venezuela	Jan. 27	Kroncke	Ger. sch	290	Dircks & Co	

AMOY.

In port on 7th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Carnarvonshire	Jan. 25	Sledge	Brit. bk	338	Elles & Co	New York
Forget-me-not	Jan. 10		Brit. bk	233	Boyd & Co	
Friendship	Dec. 9		Siam. bk	404	Chinese	
Kvik	Jan. 2		Brit. bg	212	Boyd & Co	
Letty Gales	Jan. 27	Hedgecock	Brit. bk	472	Tait & Co	
Onward	—		Brit. sch	215	Boyd & Co	
Vesta	Jan. 27		Amr. bk	300	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 6th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Hornet	Dec. 17	Hippisley	Brit. g-b.	104		
Wm. Manson	Jan. 27	King	Brit. bk	367	Order	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 26th January, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yangtsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alma	Jan. 29	Lord	Amr. bk	402	Morris & Co	
Charley	Jan. 4	Fox	Brit. bk	359	Nils Moller	
Chingtah	Jan. 17	Askins	Chi. bk	458	C. M. S. N. Co	
Eaglet	Feb. 6	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Morris & Co	
Frohlich	Jan. 22	Helm	Ger. bk	310	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden State	Jan. 10	Delano	Amr. sh	944	Russell & Co	
Harkaway	Jan. 3	Potts	Brit. bk	773	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Hedvig	Jan. 30	Oberg	Swed. bk	332	Nils Moller	
Hongkong	Jan. 8	Oom	Ger. sch	231	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Inverness	Jan. 31	Courtney	Brit. bk	725	Adamson, Bell & Co	
John Potts	Jan. 3	McPherson	Brit. bk	368	Bryner & Beyfuss	
Lulu	Feb. 6	Mitchell	Brit. sch	358	Morris & Co	
Lupan	Jan. 23	Whitton	Brit. bk	261	Morris & Co	
Maria	Jan. 30	Teschaard	Fren. bk	379	Order	
Otterburn	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Raymond	Dec. 24	Evans	Brit. bg	179	J. Love & Co	
Rita	Feb. 5	Fabio	Span. bk	350	J. J. Buchheister	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 28th January, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Caroline	Oct. 14	Muller	Dan. sch		Captain	
Colnakyle	Jan. 28	Gordon	Brit. sh	579	L. Kniffler & Co	
John Mackean	April 4	Jordan	Brit. sch	198	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Jupiter	Oct. 14	Hoffman	Ger. sch		Captain	
Lottie	Nov. 1	Johnson	Rus. sch	95	Captain	
Mary June	Jan. 1	Brinkmeir	Amr. sch	156	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Parmenio	Jan. 15	Abbott	Brit. bk	390	E. Fischer & Co	
Ronak	Sept. 12	Gall	Brit. sch	100	Captain	
S. Jackson	Jan. 4	Arbican	Amr. bk	1101	Isaac, Brother & Co	
Tori	Dec. 9	Williams	Brit. sch	55	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 26th January, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Armida	Dec. 16	....	Swd. sch	268	Order	
Carl Ritter	Jan. 5	....	Ger. bk	570	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Falmouth
Edith	Jan. 17	....	Amr. sh	1173	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Singora
Ferdinand	Jan. 24	....	Ger. bk	410	F. Richardson & Co	Liverpool
Kirkland	Dec. 28	....	Brit. bk	453	Order	
Leon	Jan. 8	....	Span. str	777	Larrinaga & Co	Liverpool
Midnight	Nov. 19	....	Amr. bk	394	Ker & Co	
Nueva Lautaro	Jan. 18	....	Span. bk	433	Inchausti & Co	Cadiz
Oneata	Dec. 14	....	Brit. bk	583	Inchausti & Co	
Roodee	—	....	Brit. bk	1030	Inchausti & Co	
Valparaiso	Jan. 13	....	Amr. sh	1249	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Vicenta	Oct. 27	....	Span. bk	470	Aldecoa & Co	

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